maure delibération. I have therefore drawn up some resolutions which I shall be glad to read to you in the tine of what I have already said. THE RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. Claffin then read the following resolutions: Whereas, This country has often suffered greatly by

Whereas, It is now suffering from the effect of the sliver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which, by rency based on silver with our currency based on gold, has caused widespread alarm, and has almost created a com-

Whereas, In consequence of this alarm, money is withdrawn from circulation, business is greatly depressed, many mills and manufactories are closing, or preparing to close, and thousands of laboling men are about to be

out of employment; and creas. Business enterprises will not be resumed or labor be steadily employed until money can be obtained by manufacturers and by merchants at moderate rates;

Whoreas Ordinary interest rates cannot be expected ountry shall be thoroughly re-established so that the lender may not fear repayment in dollars less valuable

solved. First, That the r-peal of the Silver Purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which mouth by mouth renders increasingly difficult the maintenance of the parity of each dollar with every other dollar, is essential to the prompt restoration of National prosperity. This Chamber therefore, urges the speedy and uncon-

ditional repeal of such silver purchasing clause. Resolved, Second, That in the Judgment of this Chamstative commission should be appointed by the special session about to convene, which ould diligently study the whole body of

pointed by the Chair to co-operate with other commercial bodies representing similar interests as this Chamber, 1) Washington, with power to use all legitimate means for the prempt repeal of the Sheiman law.

MR. WINDMULLER'S SUGGESTION. Mr. Orr then asked if any one wished to dis-

cuss the resolutions. Louis Windmuller said: Mr. Chairman: I rise to second these resolutions, and them, namely, "That a committee of siven mimbers be appointed by the chair to co-operate with other commer-cial bodies, representing similar interests as does this Chamber, in Washington, with power to use all legitimate means for the prompt repeal of the Sherman act."

Mr. Orr said: "It is not an amendment; it is an addition. Is there any objection to its acceptance by the movers?" Mr. Claffin replied in the negative. James B. Colgate then arose and said:

This Chamber has expressed itself on the subject of silver so often that it appears to me that the resolutions are entirely unnecessary. I do not see why these resolutions that are presented to us, and which it would take days and weeks to rando were weeks to study and comprehend, should be placed before us with a demand that we act at once upon them. see why we should be called upon to decide as to their merits in two minutes and to give the sauction of this Chamber to them without a full opportunity for consideration. It would be simply making the resolutions of this Chamber appear ridiculous.

VIEWS OF ME. HIGGINS.

A. Foster Higgins spoke next, saying in part :

Mr. Chairman: I think that to address any remarks to this Chamber bearing at all in opposition to what has been presented will not be well received, but sir, I feel salicitous that this Chamber should exhibit to the citizens of the United States a tendency to consider both sides of this We have heard it stated that our present fin question. We have heard it states that our claim of the claim of the claim of the same of silver under the sherman set. I quite agree with my friend, Mr. Classin, in all he said about that but with my friend, Mr. Classin, in all he said about that but we consider the operation. of to its cause I differ with him entirely. The question of what has been the cause of our difficulty is too wife for me to enter into. It is very true that there seems to tor me to enter into. It is very true that there seems to the a unanimity of opinion that the Faerman bill has been one of its principal causes. When we cry "Mad dog" at a dog running in the street the best plan is to kill the dog, because he will scare somebody to death if he does not bite somebody. Now, this Sherman bill appears to be scaring everybedy, but for one I want to object to its repeal, and I want you to reflect upon what has been said. repeal, and I want you to reflect upon what has been said

on this subject.

I feel very gravely upon this subject. The better
tess in the United States are by far the greater number
the people. Is it possible that we are to have legislathe people. Is it possible that we are to have legislath that is in total disregard of their rights? Look at as done in 1879, when this country returned to sayments. Thousands of men were ruined by ittion was paid to existing contracts. A man was No attention was paid to existing contracts. 2 man compelled to pay his debts in gold, irrespective of the fall in the price of his securities, and property which he had purchased. Yet here again to-day we are proposing to do the same thing. Now, I have not the wisdom to tell what the same thing. Now, I have not the wisdom to ten what is the reachy for this situation. I may be a fanatic, but I do believe that of the two evils I would rather see a perfectly free coinage of silver than the maintenance of That is my feeling, which single money-metallic basis. That is my feeling, which is induced by an actual study of this subject. amount of gold in the world will not begin to supply the demands for it. Here is \$200,000,000 of gold actually sciences and the arts and dentistry consume \$68,000,00

MP CLARITY REPLIES TO THE CRITICISM. These words brought Mt. Claffin to his feet, and

he said:

In view of what my friend, Mr. Higgins, has said.

I think I aught to say a few words in reply. His remarks have been very interesting. I am perfectly familiar with the book from which he has been reading, and I am well aware of the conclusions arrived at by that royal commission. One-half of that royal commission thought that silver ought to be remonetized: the other half thought not. They agreed, however, substantially, as Mr. Higgins has stated, that a large part of the distrust of the word was probably due to the demonstration of of the world was probably due to the demonstration of of the world was probably due to the demonstration of silver. I have always been most hopeful until recently that it would be possible for the nations of the warth to get together and remonstrate silver. I should be glad if we could easely remonstrate silver ourselves, but it seems to me that in view of the experience which we have had, it would be the most bacardons experiment that could possibly be undertaken for us to endeavor to support silver alone, and that is what we are trying to the with the Sherman set. o with the Sperman act.

Now, whatever may be the ultimate merits of this

Now, whatever may be the ultimate merits of this controversy, if there is any such possibility that silver may be restored to its old position among the finance, of the world—and I hope there may be I believe the only possible way to bring it about is for us to stop the use of silver and to join in the world's struggle for gold. (Applause.) I feel quite as Mr. Higgins does, that it is a shame that silver should be demonstrated; but, sir, tractically the world, except ourselves, has been demonstraing silver, and we have made it casy for them to aliver and we have made it casy for them monetizing silver, and we have made it casy for them to demonetize silver, because we have sent them our gold and they have been piling up gold while we have been piling up silver. Let me call your attention to the Bank of France. About a year oge—and certainly not more than eighteen months ago—the Bank of France had, we than eighteen months age—the Bank of France had, we will say, 52,000,000 pounds of gold. Within that time the Pank of France has raised its reserve in gold from 52,000,000 pounds to 68,000,000 or 69,000,000 pounds. Now, we have just made it easy for them to increase that reserve. The Bank of France, os we all know, has fifty odd million pounds of silver, A year or more ago it had an even amount of silver and gold, just about.

Now, it has 60,000,000 months of gold and 10,000,000. New it has 69,000,000 pounds of gold and 50,000,000 pounds of silver. We have made it case for them to reinforce themselves in that way. We have mode it easier for Austria-Hungary to get

on to a gold basis.

We have made it casy for the Bank of England to raise her reserve from an average of 23,000,000 pounds sterling up to 30,000,000.

Now, just one more point before I close. Mr. Higgins said that it was the general opinion of the authorities that about 8 per cent, perhaps, of the world's business was contracted on money, and the other 92 per cent on credit. Something of that sort seems to be generally recognized. Suppose we could increase the currency of the country 10 per cent a year, and suppose by doing that we should diminish the confidence and consequently the cridit only 10 per cent, most likely we would diminish it 20 per cent or more. Ten per cent of a thousand dollars is one hundred dollars. That is the amount you have incr as it. On each one thousand dollars you have an additional one hundred dollars. You have gained one hundred dollars in substantial money, if you please, and you have lot one thousand dollars in credit, and practically we argest that much warse off. Why, we could better afford to lose 10 per cent of our money if by that means we could regain confidence than we could afford to gain 10

way, after 1879, doubtless Mr. Higgins remembers, when we came on to a specie basis, we were not in the depths of depression or distress; if I remember rightly 1879 and

per cont of our money and lose 5 per cent of confidence

To this Mr. Higgins replied: "That was due to a great many natural causes, and had nothing to do with the currency whatever. This country became a very large credit exporter, and the balance in our favor was so great that the money came back to is in large volumes." Mr. Claffin answered:

Very likely you would state much more accurately than I what the exact facts were, but my recollection is that the imports of gold to this country following the return to a specie basis were validy in excess of the imports that would due to the balance of trade. I think I can say without fear of contradiction that there were three or four times to large a showing, plainly, as I remember it, that the

great movement of gold to this country was not due to ran in our favor), but it was due very largely siso to the flow of foreign money this way for investment, just as recently we have seen money going the other way because everybody was afraid that even bends that were said to be payable in gold might not eventually be payable in gold, and the feeling that all our other securities were most uncertain in their outcome.

MR. ST. JOHN WANTS THE MEASURE REPEALED. Mr. Orr asked for further remarks, and William

P. St. John said : I confine myself to the first paragraph of these resolutions, Mr. Chairman. You gentlemen are not caring to go fato a long debate on economics. I will undertake to meet any company in debate when time allows and submit fact to fact, and let any fair-minded man come to a conclusion. We never had in this organization anything like a debate which was intended to reach facts, and show facts determine opinion. It is in the nature of the case that we

And I understand this first paragraph of these resalutions is a matter of urgency, and les me say at the outset there is one thing in which I am agreed with this Chamber-that we must repeal the Shermon law and stop Chamber—that we must repeal the shermen are and and buying silver. (Appliance.) Give me a little friendliness in the car after that remark. (Laughter.) This is awfully serious business, and I am not at all a well man to-day, and I cannot do some things that I might attempt on another occasion. The question new is: What has on another occasion. The quest

The administration of our act says that the man who holds a note of the United States shall have what he wants in payment—gold or silver. The Bank of France says that the man who holds a Bank of France note shall have what the hone silver. have what the bank gives him. The difference is very important, you perceive. Now, when they were in these gress, to the end that a comprehensive plan for a safe and clastic currency may be carefully matured in the light of the world's experience.

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the Chair to co-operate with other.

dentlemen, I am not going to waste your time on ansthing. I stake my reputation, if there is any left (laughter), on a knowledge upon this question. I would go into battle as vigorously as men fight for their immes and their country, and I would defy every opinion in the (ity of New-York until facts are furnished me to correct my opinion. I was, sir, for some eight years a member of your Committee on Finance, and at the instance of the for the purpose of antagonizing the Western opinion. put in eight years of research, six of them for the purpose of antagonizing that Western opinion, and it knocked me completely out, and now I need facts to convert me to the epinion that you are putting forth and asking to have

At the end of Mr. St. John's speech there were cries of "Question!" The chairman therefore put the resolutions to a vote. There was a chorus of yeas and only a few nays. On this account a division was asked, and nearly every one in the room stood up to vote for the resolutions, Messrs St. John, Colgate and Higgins being the only members to vote against them. heing the only members to vote against them.

Mr. Orr then appointed the committee.

Cornelius N. Bliss them affered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of the resolutions to the President and to each member of Con-gress previous to the assembling of that body on the 7th proxime, and that the secretary be further instructed Commerce, Boards of Trade and other commercial bodies throughout the United States, with a letter addressed to the president of each requesting carly action on this subject by their respective associations

FREE COINAGE DEMOCRATS INDIGNANT.

DENOUNCING THEIR NORTHERN AND EASTERN

ERETHREN AS COLD-RUGS AND APOSTATES. Washington July 6 (Special).-It begins to seen probable that whatever good may be accomplished at the special session of Congress in the way of financial legislation may be neutrolized to a great extent, if not wholly, by agitation of the tariff question. free-traders were disappointed and angry because President Cleveland did not call a special session in March or April to coreider that subject. Since free-colunge Democrats of the Scuth and West, who Sir R. E. Welby contains the following: are also free-traders, have worked themselves into fever of indignation against the free-trade Democrats of the North and East, whom they denounce as "goldbugs" and apostates from the doctrine of "tariff reform." They are now demanding that the considera-tion of the tariff que 'i n shall be no longer postponed, form. and they will be In pared to begin agitation as seen as Congress shall have assembled.

demand that Mr. Cleveland in his forthcoming message will correstly recommend and urge that immediate steps be taken by Congress toward the repeal of the steps be taken by Congress toward the repeal of the existing law and the substitution of a "tariff for revenue only." The sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the southern and Western Iree-trade and free-silver Democrats are expressed with considerable force and directness in the editorial columns of such leading Democratic newspapers as "The Atlanta Constitution" and "The St. Leuis Republic."

SEIZURE OF A GLOUCESTER VESSEL.

DEPRECIATION IN SILVER THE EXCUSE FOR AN INDEFENSIBLE CANADIAN ACT.

Gloucester, Mass., July 6.-A dispatch received here states that the schooner Herace B. Parker of port had been seized at Port Royal, Anticosti, N. F. The schooner is absent on a salt bank trip and tained a license at Placentia, caying for the same in United States silver certificates, which were accepted without question, the customary 5 per cent for exchange being added. The captain secured the butting at Pincentin and one at Port Royal and on his re-turn to the latter port the vessel was detained and an extra premium demanded, the alleged reason being the depreciation of the silver certificates. The captain, who is part owner of the vergel, telegraphed home for advice and was instructed to pay the in creased amount under protest rather than cause any delay to the trip. The setzure is looked upon her as an outrage. A meeting of the Board of Tride as an outrage. A meeting will be held, when it is probable resolutions will be adopted calling for energetic measure by the authorities at Washington in defence of the rights of the fishing interests. The secures are generally considered as an attempt to force reciprocity in Esh upon the United Santes.

THE FUTURE OF SILVER IN INDIA.

GENERAL A. J. WARNER'S VIEWS-THE SILVER CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

Washington, July 6,-Speaking of the future of silver in India, General A. J. Warner, president of the

American Bimetallic League, said to day:
"We may look for purchases of silver on account of the Indian Government at any time. In fact, that Government has adopted a sort of a Bland law, excepting that it has fixed the ratio at 21 1 2 for converting rupees into silver. If the mines of the West remain closed for any length of time, silver will rise as the result of purchases by our Government and en account of india. I see that the Legislative Council of India has decided to receive sovereigns at the Treasury of India without limit in exchange for rupces, but not Bank of England notes, nor will they pay cut gold for rupees. The Council has also care fully abstained from making gold a legal tender, they should do so Europe would rapidly be drain of its gold to settle balances due to India. The policy therefore, is simply to sell Council bills, which as drafts on the Indian Treasury for rapees, for gold, and then to buy silver on Government account at the ratio fixed in Council, and from this silver coin rupe with which to meet any excess of drafts over

tax collections of the Indian Treasury." Questioned as to the alleged purpose of the Silve Convention, which is to meet in Chicago on August 1, to pass a resclution favoring the demonstration of gold, Mr. Warner said: "I know nothing of a of gold, Mr. Warner said: "I know nothing of a purpose to introduce such a bill. If the gold monometallists insist on a subversion of bimetallism by demonetizing the only metal which can be produced in sufficient quantities to maintain stable relations between money supply, population and business, and if they persist in their evident intention to destroy the automatic regulation of money through the mines, they must not be surprised at a spontaneous movement to demonetize the other motal and transfer the control of money from the mines to legislation."

SHAVER MINES TO OPEN AGAIN.

Denver, July 6.-The smelters yesterday perfected a warehouse scheme. Ore buyers were authorized to send out a notice that ore would be purchased and cash pail for gold, copper and lead for the silver of depression or distress; # 1 remember rightly 1879 and carried. A certificate or receipt will be given show-blause.) to the order of the miner. It should cause the re-opening of mines employing at least 5,000 men and a partial railway and smelter revival.

> TOO MUCH TALKING FOR SECRETARY CARLISLE. Chicago, July 6.-Secretary Carlisle arrived from

Washington yesterday. The Secretary said that he had nothing he desired to say on financial matters. He is here for about ten days, chiefly to see the Fair, "There has been altogether too much talking co erning financial affairs aiready," said Mr. Carlisle, No small part of our present difficulties might be traced to that. Awhile ago the whole country was watching the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. Now that that has been broken into, every one seems to have forgotten it, and we are running along without paying

any attentions to its fluctuations. I am not in a po-

"We have been busy in Washington for the last four months, and are likely to be even busier for awhile after Congress convenes. The time between now and the convening of Congress will be used by all the members of the Cabinet to rest.?

HARD TIMES IN AUSTRALIA.

BUSINESS PARALYZED AND TENS OF THOU. SANDS OUT OF WORK.

BANKS TRYING TO RESUME-GOVERNMENTS DOING WHAT THEY CAN TO RELIEVE THE SITUATION.

San Francisco, July 6,-News brought by the steam Mariposa to-day from Australia is of a discouraging tener. The closed banks are trying to resume, and business is at a standstill. Strikes are imminent, and tens of thousands of people are out of work. A num ber of coal mines have shut down, wages of sallors are being reduced, and omnibus drivers went out on strike because their wages were reduced from \$10

The unemployed swarm along the docks seeking chance to stow away on any vessel bound for the United States, and the Oceanic Steamship Company's shed-at Circular Quay had to be turned into a place for the destitute to sleep in. , The Mariposa's second cabin and steerage were crowded. Nearly all those wh came up were men and women who were once wellbut who lost nearly all in the general crash They could not spare money for a first-class passage, and consequently had to come up in the Many of them heped to make a new start in California The governments of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland are doing all in their power to relieve

the situation, with some degree of success. One of the measures adopted by the Government of New South (Wales is the establishment of a State bank, A committee of six appointed to take ported that after careful deliberation they are of the opinion that the establishment of a Government bank of issue is not only practicable, but urgently necessary, and suggest that its functions shall con

First, the sole right of issue of note upon a gold and fiductory basis in addition to Gov ernment stock; second, that 10 shilling notes should be issued in addition to denominations of the usua note currency; third, the business of all Government departments in connection with the receipt and expenditure of revenue; that the management of such bank should be intrusted to a beard of commission ers to be appointed by act of Parliament and remov able only by vote of legislature.

The Government adopted the suggestions and when

the Maripesa sailed the fermation of the bank was under way. The Government stood by the Bank of the Mariposa salica the four moist stood by the Bank of New-South Wales and paid £319,000 in gold in the treasury. Proceedings were also taken to restore a large quantity of gold in the closed Australian Joint stock bank to circulation. The shareholders of the Bank of Victoria held a meeting while the Mariposa was at Sydney and decided to who up the bank. The affairs of the Mercantile Bank of Melbourne are reported in a had way and the depositors cannot get a cent of their money. The Australian Joint Stock Bank is to be reconstituted and nearly all Queensland banks are cetting on their feet again. e reconstituted and nearly all Queen-land banks ting on their feet again.

WHAT THE HERSCHELL REPORT SHOWS

of free silver coinage in India on June 26, were re forty printed pages of footscap. The committee agrein the general recommendation of closing the mints but upon contingent questions there are several de-

The step recommended is that the Indian love the Indian mints arainst the free c imag close the Indian mints arainst the free c image of sliver until the rupec rises in value so as to stand at a given until the rupes race in value or at the little above the ratio which has been current, say is set and that then the Government be required to give rupes at that ratio for all gold brought to their mints.

The immediate effect of this step will be to niter the Indian measure of value. As long as the Indian materials of the step will be to give the Indian measure of value is the market value of the

the mint is closed this is not certain to be the case. The object, however, of this change is not so much to raise the gold value of the rupes as to prevent further full. It does not materially after the present relations between debtor and creditor, but prevents those relations below aftered in the future for the worse.

The closing of the mints is, however, only the first step in a prevent which will not be completed until sold is made full legal tender, either by free coinage of gold at the Indian mints, or by the reception of gold sovereigns coined closewhere. It is not expected that gold will become the circulating medium of India. The Indian currency will cohest, of ruless, cash of which is intended. currency will cohess, of rupees, cosh of which is intended to circulate, not at the value of the silver contained in but at the value of the gold contained in the fraction the sovereign which the rupes represents. Should the right value of eliver fall, the value of the rupes will become very much greater than the care the contained in it, which would make it recemble a rene currency. The only question in the case is whether such a currency can be maintained at its rold value. Prudence as well as experience suggests that the chigather undertainen by this change should be supported by mean of following fit. If gold flows in actionate ally, the Indian tevernment will be enabled to accumulate a reserve. If it does not, gold should be accumulated before the Government takes the final step of amounting gold as

cumulation of the increasity slock. At any tate, the expense of procuring and maintaining the requisite amount of gold council be avoided by any excrament which desires to maintain its corrency, and will be insignificant compared with the loss of which the Indian teveriment now complains.

GOV. FLOWER CALMS THE DEPOSITORS. RUN ON A WATERTOWN SAVINGS BANK CHECKED

BY A SPEECH AND WRITTEN GUARANTEE. Watertown, N. Y., July 6,-A run was started to-day on the Jefferson County Savings Bank in city. Governor Flower was a witness of th run this morning, and in a speech gave assurance that the bank was entirely safe. The speech had an excellent effect for awhile. This afternoon, the rush continuing, Governor Flower, J. R. Stelldus.

several prominent bankers and financiers signed and published a statement personally guaranteeing that the depositors shall be paid in full. The run subsided shortly after 4 o'clock, when the officers of the bank refused to take advantage of the usual hour for closing and continued to pay all deposit re-who presented demands for their funds. Title action, together with the guarantee given by Governor Flower and others, had a most satisfactory effect, and it is tellevel that, while there will probably be some excitement to morrow, the worst

Governor Flower appeared among the depositors twice during the day, and made speeches to them In substance Gevernor Flower said to the depositors In panicky times like these, when the people all "In panicky times like these, when the people all want their money, you, by your actions force the tanks to keep a larger amount on tand than usual-fo get this money the bank officials have to refuse to foun money on mortgages and also refuse to foun it on commercial paper, and therefore you restrict trade and throw laber out of employment. By your action you force the bank to foreclose on the mortgages held by it; the merchant is compelled to pay at note or suspend business, and the bank is forced to dispose of its bonds. Thus in demanding money, which you do not need you are forcing the foreclosures of mortgages, diving men from their homesand causing the suspension of business industries generally."

f the trouble is over.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. And, because of that, there's some thing unusual in the way of selling it. Where every other medicine of its kind only prom-

ises, this is guaran-teed. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money

lais to back.

It's the only guaranteed remedy for every disease caused by a disordered liver or impure blood. Dyspepsia, Biliousness, the most stubborn Skin, Scalp and Scrotukous even Consumption (or Lung. affections, even Consumption (or scrofula) in its earlies stages, all are

by it.

It purifies and enriches the blood, rouses every organ into healthful action, and rostores strength and vigor. In building up both flesh and strength of pale, puny. Scroflous children, or to invigorate and brace up the system after "Grippe," pneumonia, fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, mothing can equal the "Discovery."

You pay only for the good you get.

ANARCHISTS WILL SHOUT.

THE NEW-YORK FOLLOWERS OF THE RED FLAG TO GLORIFY ALTGELD.

A PIG JUBILATION MEETING IN THE WINDSOR THEATRE - SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES WILL ALLOW NO LAWLESSNETS.

All the indications point to a large attendance the mass-meeting of Anarchists in the Windsor Theatre this evening. The meeting, as has already been announced, has been called for the purpose of giving new significance to the cry, "Vive l'Anarchie!" and of glorifying Altgeld, pardoner of the Chicago Anarchists and Governor of the State of Illinois. But the glorification of Altgeld is to be given to the pardoner not to the Governor. As has been said in the Auarchist organ, "Die Freiheit," the meeting is to see at all established authority-not to profee it. At the meeting this evening the two opposing Anarchist fac tions of this city-the Antonomists, led by Alexander Peakert, and the Communists, led by John Most, will meet on common ground to speak the words and sing ne songs of Anarchy, and to shout the praise of the bombastic perdener of Anarchists. An interesting the meeting will be speeches in English As a rule, the speeches at Anarchist meetings are delivered in languages not spoken by the majority of American citizens. This evening John Edelman. Englishman, and Henry Weishan, a German, the Editor of "The Bakers' Journal," will speak in English. John Most and Dr. Solotaroff will speak in German. The advertisements of the meeting in "Die Freiheit" announce that "there will be other speakers. singing of revolutionary songs; and to cover expenses, admission fees of 10, 15 and 25 cents." Police superintendent byrnes yesterday con-tradicted a report that he intended to prevent the

meeting of Anarchists this evening. I understand that such a meeting has been called to express satisfaction with the Altgeld, of Illinots, in pardon the Chicago Anarchists. Those person have the right under the Constitution to assemble peacefully and express their views. Some of leaders are known to the police as enemies of law and order, and have been sent to prison for trying to stir up their followers to violence. It may be well for them to be careful. So long as the Anarchists violate no law, however, the police will protect them in their rights to assemble and express their views On the other hand, if the Anarchists who assemble for any purpose shall attempt or threaten any actending toward a breach of the peace or injury to persons or property, or any unlawful act, such an assembly is unlawful, and every person who parassembly is unlawful, and every person who par-ticipates therein by his presence, aid or instigation is guilty of a misdemeanor. I shall take care to have policemen at the meeting, and I-will try to punish any unlawful conduct at the meeting. The whole power of the police would be exerted, if necessary, to punish any attempt to create a riot. The scenes of disorder which have been witnessed in Paris this week cannot be repeated in New-York. The police can and will put a stop to such conduct here.

in the last few days bornbs have been plant'd, and t little bombs, either, whose explosion will make the thick-skinned fellows tremble. We are playing re not only on those verifal ie bombs which, for exer ated such terror in Spain among the guilty who surent that he used in regard to the trial of the Chicago archists wile such a tomb-a borns whose working can And how timely came this explosion! Not that it was desired to have had it carller, but that it should come exactly on the Fourth of July. That is particularly This was the propoganda of deeds which he was not a comrade who acted thus, and that he was not moved by any motives of a demagogue, but from a feeling of right and justice. If Altreid's bombs have struck a Bonfield or have killed a Gary or a Grim ii nachinery of the thought of the entire Nation.

GONE WITH HER FATHER'S COACHMAN.

DR. TEFFT, OF NEW-ROCHELLE, THINKS HIS DAUGHTER MARRIED THE SWEDE.

New Rochelle is all agog over the disappearan of Miss Mellie Tefft and Herman Welman, and reported marriage. Miss Tefft is the daughter of one of the most prominent physicians in the village and ing, only occasionally stopping their conversation has been a leader in fashionable society. She is a to salute the crowd in response to the cheers all, handsome brunette and about twenty-two years seen married, is a Swede, none too good looking, tall nd rather awkward in his movements. He had been imployed by Dr. Teift as coachman for about two

Miss Tofft was fond of driving and she and the coachman were frequently out together. Her father's orsiness kept him constantly engaged, and he had little or no time to take his daughter with him. In this way the young woman and the coachman were to helle knows. No one acquainted with either of he two had the slightest intimation of what they stended to do, and the news is a shock to the friends f Miss Tefft. The coachman had no friends here, so ar as known. He was a man of retiring disposition and did not make acquaintaners readily.

The couple left New Rochelle, it is supposed, some

time on the morning of July 4. Where they now re and where they were married does not appear.

Dr. Tefft, when seen at his home in Central ave hast evening, at first refused to say anything, but after a time he acknowledged that he believed that the marriage had taken place.

STARTLING NEWS ABOUT HIS SON HARRY MR. BURMEISTER WANTED TO HEAR MORE AND

WAS DRUGGED AND ROBBED. Mr. Henry Burmelster, a wealthy importing tailor

at No. 17 Broadway, entered Police Headquarters at Hoboken yesterday, and said that he had been drugged and robbed by bunco men on the night of the Fourth of July. He said that he had come to Hoboken to spend the day with a friend living in Hudson-st. About 11 p. m. he started for home, but stepped at the Continental Hotel, at First and Hudsons sts., to

Mr. Enrinelater were a massive gold watch and chain, a large diamond pin, and several diamond While at the eight counter, he was approached by a stylishly dressed young man, who slapped him on the back and called him by some name, but not his own. After telling the young man of his mistake and accepting his apology, Mr. Burmelster give the stranger his card and went on his way oward the ferry. He had gone only a short distance when the stranger overtook him and said he was a friend of Mr. Burmeister's son Henry. He also declared that young Burmeister, who is now in bride with him.

The sudden news so unnerved Mr. Eurmeister that he asked the supposed friend of his son, who had given the name of Edgar Mansfield, if there were not some place where they could talk the matter over. What followed is only vaguely remembered by Mr. Burmeister, but he says they walked along Hudson st. for one distance and then turned into a wide street, and entered a poorly lighted bar room. Whiskey was ordered by both, and While Mr. Burmeister's attention was attracted in some way, the glasses were changed and he scan became unconscious after drinking his liquor. He remembers nothing until Wednesday more ing when he recovered his senses and found a police-man bending over him. Mr. Burmelster fold him his trouble, and the policeman put him on the ferrybeat for New York. Mr. Burmelster lost his watch, chain, rings and studs, and about \$45 in casa.

MORE TROUBLE AT TONAWANDA

Tonawanda, N. Y., July 6.-The lumbermen are again having trouble with their non-union help. Yes terday eighty-four Poles who had been imported from Fitt-long decided to return home and quit work. They claim they were brought here under promise of free ear face, free board and lodging, \$1.35 a day in wages, and a free return ticket providing they were dissatisfied, and that they were not told a strike was in pregress here. When their pay for their three weeks' service was tendered to them to-day It was found that they were charged for car fare and no return ticket was enclosed in their envelopes.

RIG GRAIN CARGOES REACH BUFFALO. Buffalo, July 6.-The whaleback steamer Mather

with her consor's, Nest 111 and 129, came to yes terday with a total of 260,089 bushels of grain. Tid-This the largest amount ever carried in a single tow

The lest hotel at which to stop while doing the World's Fair at Chicago is the World's Inn, at sixtleth-st, and Madison ave., directly opposite the Madison ave, entrance to the grounds. It is the only freproof hotel near the grounds: is on the Burep'an plan. Eates are \$1.50 per day and upward, (barles E. Leland, the manager, will furnish particulars.

FRINCESS MAY A BRIDE.

Continued from First Page.

her bridesmaids. She wore the veil which was worn by her mother on the occasion of the latter's own marriage. Princess May's wedding gown was of silver brocade, in perfect harmony with the bridesmaids' toilets of white satin and silver lace. The bridesmaids' gowns were made in low bodices, and neither hats, wreaths nor veils were worn, only a simple rose in the hair The bridesmaids were the Princesses Victoria and Mand of Wales and Princesses Victoria Alexandria and Peatrice of Edinburgh, Princesses Margaret and Victoria Matricia of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess

DUKE AND PRINCESS PLIGHT THEIR TROTH The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the other clergy, performed the ceremony, the bride being given away by her father. The Duke of York responded to the questions in a clear voice, his answers being audible in the furthest corners of the chapel. Princess May's responses could be heard scarcely beyond the royal circle. Archbishop's voice was resonant, and not a word was missed by those who listened to him. At the conclusion of the religious ceremonies he made a short address to the royal couple upon their duties to the nation. He enjoined them to cultivate moderation and discretion, combined with enthusiasm for all worthy ends. Their one prayer, the Archbishop added, ought to be that no element of wisdom, charity or righteousness be lacking in The magnificent silver sacramental plate, the

central alms dish of which is valued at £10,000 and is said to have been manufactured in the reign of Charles I, was displayed upon the altar, which was decked with the choicest flowers. The services began with the marriage chorale, "Father of Life," specially composed by Dr. Creeser for the occasion and sung by "the gentlemen and children of the Chapel Royal," as the members of the choir are styled. In the midst of the service Sir Joseph Barnby's "Oh, Perfect Love," a chorale sung at the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Fife in Buckingham Palace Chapel, was given. The services concluded with the hymn, "Now Thank We All Our God." At the end of the closing hymn and prayer the Queen, who had sat throughout the ceremony with absorbed attention, was the first to salute the royal couple, after which the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teek kissed the bride and congratu-Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was playd

as the royal party left the chapel, the united processions of the bride and bridegroom leading to the throne-room, where the registry of the marriage was attested by Her Majesty and the other members of the royal family and royal guests. Among the other persons who signed the registry were Mr. Gladstone, Lord Herschell, Lord High Chancellor; the Earl of Rose Try, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Earl of Kimberley, Lord President of the Council, and the Dake of Norfolk. The Duke of Norfolk is a Catholic. He signed the register as the hereditary Earl Marshal of England. In leaving the chapel the Duke and Duchess of York led the way, followed by the THE QUIEN ENTHUSIASTICALLY CHERRED.

On the way back to Buckingham Palace from the Chapel Royal the procession was led by the carriage of the Queen. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Teck, was wrapped up in a white India shawl. She gave instructions that the carriage should proceed slowly, in order that she might view the decorations. This gave the loyal crowds along the route an excellent opportunity to see the Queen again, and she was nthusiastically cheered. She kept up a lively conversation with the Duchess of Teck, who pointed out to her the special features of the decorations that caught her eye. Following the Ouce a came the carriage of the bride and bridegroom The newly wedded couple were animatedly talking, only occasionally stopping their conversation with which they were welcomed. An immense crowd was assembled in the Mall,

Bird Cage Walk, the upper part of St. James's Park, and everywhere else in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace. Even in Grosvenor Place. back of the palace gardens, from which nothing of the procession could be seen, people stood packed and jammed. Buckingham Palace Road was also crowded as far as could be seen.

WILD ENTHUSITSM FOR THE ROYAL COUPLE.

A little after the royal party had entered the palace the Queen, the Duke of York and his bride, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck appeared upon a balcony. As they stepped out the crowd before them went wild with enthusias n. Such cheering and such long-continued expressions of popular approval have seldom, if ever, been of popular approval have seldom, it ever, been equalled in London. So prolonged was the ovation that a chair was brought to the balcony and the Queen sented herself. She appeared to be suffering a little from heat, and as she sat in the chair she slowly fanned herself. Her face plainly shower the pleasure she felt at the enthusiasm of the crowd, who in every possible way expressed their approval of the marriage which it is believed the Queen, to a certain extent brought about.

which it is believed the Queen, to a certain extent, brought about.

The faces of the Duke and Duchess of York heamed with happiness, and they repeatedly bowed and smiled as the salvos of applianse and the cheers of the multitude were repeated again and again. The Duchess of York looked charmingly beautiful as she stood on the balcony and acknowledged the salutations of those she may at some time be called upon to ruly over. She carried in one hand a bouquet of Provenes roses, orchids and orange blossoms.

STARTING ON THE WEDDING JOURNEY.

STARTING ON THE WEDDING JOURNEY. At half-past 2 o'clock the royal party withdrew from the balcony to attend the dejenter, which was served in the state dining-room. After the

was served in the state dining-room. After the Queen teasted the young couple, the band of the Scots Guards piayed "Pule Britanum." After the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Lord Steward, toasted Her Majesty, the band played the national anthem. The Danish anthem was played when the health of the King of Denmark was proposed. Other national airs in honor of other guests were played during the serving of the meal. The band was stationed on the lawn fronting the windows. After the dejeuncr the Queen retired to her private apartments, passing through the ball-room, where 300 of the less favored guests had been entertained.

Nearly two hours were spent at the table. During

tained.

Nearly two hours were spent at the table. During this time the crowds waited with as much patience as they could muster for the re-appearance of the bride and bridegroom on their way to Sandringham, the Frince of Wales's country residence, where they will spend part of their honeymoon.

At half-past 4 o'clock the Duke and Duchess bade adieu to the Queen and their other relatives and left the Palace. They descended to the street from the grand entrance. An open carriage drawn by four horses was awaiting their coming. The Duke gallantly handed his bride into the carriage and then, himself entering it, they started for the railway station along the route selected, which was literally black with humanity. The carriage was escorted by a squadron from the Life Guards and Luncers. As the carriage drove off the Queen and all the members of the royal party stood upon the balcony over the grand entrance and wavel goodly to the bridal couple.

The Duchess of York had exchanged her wedding dress for a travelling gown of white Irish poplin, embroidered with gold cord. The bodice, which was close-fitting, had broad seems covered with gold embroidery and gold beads. She carried a small white poplin mantle, with embroidery matching that of the gown, and a small overcape of extremely costly lace. The bonnet was of gold work, surmounted by a small cluster of cream-colored plumes.

A TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION.

A TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION. Along the four miles of the route, from the

Palace to the Liverpool-st. station, the royal couple received one unbroken ovation. Such enormous masses of people were never before seen even in London. The superb weather brought out nearly all the people in the metropolis who could possibly leave their houses or businesses, while trains from all parts of the country brought to the city thousands upon thousands, who were soon swallowed up in the multitudes thronging the streets and every point of vantage from which the royal personages could be seen. The main part of the route was guarded by troops. Mounted

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Firs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, pre-venting fevers, headsches and other forms of sickness, For sale in 50c, and 41 buttles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Ce, only.

Rubies

Commemorate July.

It seems fitting that the rich, warm, peerless he should be worn this month by lovers of gens-mounted the centre of a marquise or three-stone ring it shows best advantage. #200 will secure a good carst steed a fine one—\$1,000 a gem.

J. H. Johnston & Co., 17 Union Square, N. Y. Frend for price-list.

Reed & Barton, SILVERSMITHS.

37 Union Square, N. Y.

policemen rode in advance of the royal procession and cleared the way for it. The carriage was driven along slowly, enabling the populace to get a good view of the Duke and Duchess. They both kept up an untiring acknowledgment of the salutations extended to them. The procession was literally a triumph, and such prodigious and spontaneous enthusiasm has seldom been seen anywhere. The route followed was along the Mall, Marlborough Gate, Pall Mall, the north side of Trafalgar Square, the Strand, Temple Bar, Fleet-st., Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's, Cheapside, Mansion House, King William-st., Gracecharch st., to the station through Bishopscate.

When the procession reached St. Paul's, Lord Mayor Keill and the Sheriffs of London met it and presented to the Duke and his bride an address of welcome to the city. This ceremony, which was conducted with great pomp, caused a brief delay. The Duke is a free citizen of the City of London, a dignity conferred upon him a short time ago. He made a short reply to the address of welcome, and then the procession moved on to the station, which was reached at 6 o'clock.

THE DUKE AND HIS BRIDE REACH SANDRING.

HAM.

The Duke of York and his bride arrived at Wolferton Station at 8 o'clock this evening. They were met and cheered by thousands. Escorted by the officers of the Suffolk Hussars, they drove in an open victoria to Bachelor's Cottage, in the grounds around Sandringham Hall. Throngs of countrymen stood cheering along the road, and children scattered flowers before the carriage. At the lodge gate the tenants and household formed bodyguard. Schoolchildren threw flowers as the bride entered the house. An hour later the royal couple were screnaded and fireworks were set of outside the grounds. Wolferton and Sandrineham are splendidly decorated and illuminated. Venetian arches spanned the road over which the royal carriage passed. Festoons of flowers, Chinese lan-terns and bunting hung over the fronts of the

PRINCE GEORGE'S GIFT TO THE PRINCESS. To enumerate the bridal gifts and the names

of their donors would require several columns of newspaper space. Presents were received from all parts of the British dominions. The Duke of York's present to his bride con-isted of an openpetalled rose in pearls and diamonds, and a five row pearl necklace. The pearls are not exceptow pour l necklees. The pearls are not exceptionally large, but they are perfectly pure in color and splendidly matched. The Duke and Duchess of Teck gave their daughter a suite of fewels comprising tiara, necklet and brooch of turnoises and diamonds. Much has been said regarding the opposition of the Princess of Wales to the marriage. The splendid present given by the Princess is likely to set at rest these rumors. It consisted chiefly of jewelry and precious stones, the whole being valued at £250,000.

LENDRON SPLENDING THATMINGTER.

LONDON SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED

From Liverpool-st, westward far beyond Piccadilly the city is aglow with color-4 lights. The splender of the scene has not been equalled before in Lendon. Enormous crowds fill the main streets. uproar in the great thoroughfares is deafening. uproar in the great thoroughfares is deafening. Men, shouting and cheering helew, are answered by women, cheering and waving flags from the windows. No serious disturbance has been reported. In the scrambles for views of the procession seventy persons were slightly injured and two were injured mortally. All these cases are under medical care in the hospitals. Two hundred persons, prostrated by the heat and excitement, were carried away from the crowds by ambulances, but all recovered without being taken to hospitals. A man fell te-night from a second-story window in Flectist and was instantly killed.

The finest display of decorations to-day was recorded to St. James'est, the thoroughfare leading to the Palace. The leading clubs of the city shared in the expense of preparing these

leading to the Palace. The leading clubs of the city shared in the expense of preparing these decorations. Venetian masts were plenty and many floral arches covered the readway. Other the Albemarle Hotel, facing St. showed the finest private decorations. The whole front of the building was hung with delicate colored velvets, while hundreds of electric lights be used in the e

to be used in the evening illumination were hidden in masses of flowers. Ficeadilly presented a beautiful appearance, being gayly decorated with flags and bunting.

The Prince of Wales entertained the Czarewitch, the King of Denmark, and other reyal visitors at diener at Mariborough House this evening.

Dispatches from Londonderry say that the Orangemen to-day showed their resentant of the Government's attitude toward Home Rule by refusing to celebrate the royal marriage. The buildings and monuments under their centrol were left undecorated. Hardly a dozen flags were hoisted by them.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

were hoisted by them.

SLIGHTLY HIGHER BAROMETER ON THE COAST. Washington, July 6.—The area of low pressure has remained about stationary in the Central Booky Mountain reason, although the baronoter has failed about 2 of an inch during the last twelve hours over the eastern slope. The pressure has increased slightly in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, and the baroneter continues lighest on the Flerida coast. *Local showers are reported from the lake regions, the Northwest and on the East Guif and Florida coasts. The cloudiness has increased in the Northern States, and the weather continues fair generally throughout the central valleys. It is warmer in the Ohio Missouff and Central Mississippi valves and New England, the presentation of the Country of the Ohio Missouff and Central Mississippi valves and New England, temperatures were experied to the Country of the Observes; Colmondia, in degrees, Louisville, 11 degrees, Louisville, 94 degrees; Nashville, 94 degrees; Chicago, 74 degrees. Washington, July 6.-The area of low pressur

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, generally fair; probably followed on the southern coast by thenderstorms during the afternoon of nicht; northerly winds becoming variable.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Penn-yignals, New-Jersey and Delaware, local thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather; northerly winds shifting to southerly.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, local showers are probable, but the weather will be fair during the greater part of the day; slightly warmer; casterly winds shifting to southwesterly.

shifting to southwesterly.

For Virginia, generally fair, except local showers in streme northern portion.
For North and South Carolina, generally fair, except local showers in southern portion of South Carolina.

For Forda, local showers, For Georgia and Alabama, fair in extreme northern por-tion, probably local showers in southern and central por-For Mississippi and Louisiana generally fair except local showers on the coast.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio

and West Virginia, light local showers, except probably fair in Southwestern Ohio. For Indiana and Illinois, generally fair; southerly winds; sarmer in Northwestern Illinois and Northern Indiana. For Lower Michigan, occasional showers, but generally

fair in eastern portion. For Upper Michigan, local showers. For Wiscontin, showers in northwestern, fair in south-For Wisconsin, showers in normwestern, fair in south-castern pertains.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, south Dakota and For Minnesota, and focal themder severe in the Cent al Mississipin Valler.

For Kansas, generally fair, with continuous act and dry outherly winds, followed by cooler northwesterly winds cridge, nicent.

Friday night. Fer Iowa, local thunderstorms, preceded by fair weather.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the hanges in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-cordina baremeter. The broken line represents the top-crature as observed at Perry's pharmary.

Tribune Office, July 7, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterdar was fair. The temperature ranged between 60 and 83 degree, the average (75%) being 3% higher than on the corresponding day last year and % lower than on Westmedia.

You do not realize the speed, you only know you get there, on the Exposition Flyer of the New-York Central.